

VOL. 31.

131.

Nor can we blame strangers for dwelling Eastern North Carolina when the people of certain portions of our State are led to believe that the Eastern counties are so many grave yards. Many of the Northern Life Insurance Companies either refuse entirely to take risks in this portion of the State, or do so at much advanced rates. Not many years ago, during the month of September, when we hardly ever knew Wilmington so healthy, and when our doctors were driving their half starved horses about the city, with a dissonant appearance "looking for a job," we happened to visit a neighboring city in the "cup country" whose people seemed to live in the houses and drive the horses, and have the appearance of a thriving business. Arriving at the depot we were very politely greeted by an old citizen, one of our "contributions to liberty," who was evidently glad to see us, and seemed somewhat surprised at our healthy appearance. After many kindly inquiries about the family, he asked: "Well, Mass., is the fever raging again in Wilmington?" We assured him that he could visit the city with perfect impunity, and find very many healthy colored people down there, especially about election time.

Now when the University of North Carolina has certainly five graduates (probably more) among the members of Congress, and some of them certainly among the ablest and best known of their respective Houses, it does seem a little singular that in all these particular researches that the institution which had the second largest number should be omitted. Senators Ransom, and Representatives Waddell, Ashe, Davis and Seale, of this State are graduates of the University of North Carolina, and yet after naming almost every high school in the country, these gentlemen and their Alma Mater are embraced among those who graduated at "a few other colleges."

This may be and is a small matter, but it is the repetition of these small matters that wears out our patience. If these statistics were of sufficient interest to be published they should be at least correct—certainly such glaring mistakes should not be done our members and our institutions.

WILMINGTON AND THE WEST.

We publish herewith a communication from a friend in the Western portion of the State; a gentleman who has been a devoted devotee to North Carolina since the field and in the company of the State, and particularly he has demonstrated his interest in our city and port by his legislative record. He has now seen our city and his section united in close commercial relations, which has begun under favorable auspices.

A new trouble looms up in the future, looking to the separation of those who have been so suspiciously united, and we call upon our business men to read carefully the subjoined communication, and we leave the matter to their better judgment for action.

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It is an ill wind that blows no good to anyone. When by change of the gauge on the North Carolina Railroad, the line was changed from the West, it was checked on the East and North East, our people little dreamed that the old covenant of friendship between Wilmington and the West would be received by giving to the mountains easier and more expeditious, social and economic relations with the West.

Now that is a fact accomplished, we are enabled to have an opportunity to reap the reward of her liberality in the past in advancing State aid and to the West. The West, in fact, is now a part of the United States Constitution. Since the suit was commenced, the Supreme Court of the United States has given judgment in a case coming up from Missouri, in which a woman claimed the right to vote, under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court held that the amendment did not make suffrage a right of citizenship, but merely prevented the abridgment of any privilege of suffrage existing at the time of its adoption. The privileges of suffrage was not held by women, and therefore the amendment did not confer it upon women. As it was not in Rhode Island, held by foreign-born citizens not possessing the designated property qualification, it is claimed that by the decision of the Supreme Court the Fourteenth Amendment makes no change in his condition. The Fifteenth Amendment refers only to the questions of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and therefore is limited to no particular persons or subjects. It pertains to all sections and embraces all persons and subjects.

And our own people and especially our own press are not altogether blameless in the matter. While we see ourselves thus ignored, we throw up our hats and cry lustily in behalf of those who neglect us. We have seen the press of North Carolina teaming with compliments of the public men of other States, still, at the very time the papers of those States had nothing to say even by way of commonplace to the prominent of a distinguished North Carolina Senator who had electrified the Senate and the country by one of the finest orations which had ever been heard in a hall consecrated to the memory of the finest orators and statesmen of the Union.

But even in the smallest matters this neglect is apparent. Reporters of our enterprising Metropolitan papers, in getting statistics of even the smallest importance write as if they were acting under a general order to omit anything in regard to North Carolina, as not of sufficient concern to fill space in their otherwise very liberal and very voluminous columns. And our papers publish the information and disseminate it among its readers without a word of protest or even of correction, thus openly endorsing the treatment which is by common consent bestowed upon North Carolina.

We have been led to these remarks by seeing republished in North Carolina papers an article from the New York Tribune upon the new Congress, which professes to give interesting statistics in regard to the politics,

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1875.

NO. 49

LOOK FOR THE X

Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

WILMINGTON COLUMBIA

AND C.

AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be in effect:

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER

Leave Wilmington 8:30 P. M.  
Arrive Columbia 11:30 P. M.  
Leave Columbia 12:30 P. M.  
Arrive Augusta 3:30 P. M.

THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington 6:30 A. M.  
Arrive Columbia 9:30 A. M.  
Leave Columbia 10:30 A. M.  
Arrive Augusta 1:30 P. M.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON ROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, June 8th, the following schedule will be in effect:

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numbers, ages, professions, nationality and education of the members, and if we may judge of the value of the information by the accuracy with which the last subject of the article is given, it is not surprising that the number of college graduates and the names of the institutions at which they graduated. Six are attributed to Yale, and three each to the University of Virginia and New Jersey, then came other institutions with two graduates each, then comes the names of a half hundred other colleges and schools in almost every State of the Union, save and except North Carolina, including Germany and Scotland, with one graduate each.

Now when the University of North Carolina has certainly five graduates (probably more) among the members of Congress, and some of them certainly among the ablest and best known of their respective Houses, it does seem a little singular that in all these particular researches that the institution which had the second largest number should be omitted. Senators Ransom, and Representatives Waddell, Ashe, Davis and Seale, of this State are graduates of the University of North Carolina, and yet after naming almost every high school in the country, these gentlemen and their Alma Mater are embraced among those who graduated at "a few other colleges."

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